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less in a comparatively few years this number would actually exist there. This would give a basis for a business which would increase the prosperity of Venezuela, supply millions of pounds of beef to United States markets, and to some degree compensate for the failure of our home production to meet the increasing demand.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE OF AMERICAN SAMOA

By WILLIAM CHURCHILL, F.R.A.I.

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A peculiar and distinctive character of the islands of the Pacific—and this holds true no matter whether their settlement is Polynesian, Melanesian or Micronesian—is the abundance of minute place names and the almost total absence of designation for the larger geography of islands and archipelagoes. Along the shores every little indentation of the beach is named and so is every least projection; every trickle of water across the sand into the sea or into the lagoon has a name as a river mouth, and a yard inland across its tiny bar it has a distinct name as a stream. Every group of houses has a town name. In the heart of the forest each clearing where a hamlet once stood bears at least one name and perhaps more. In one of the political centres in 'Upolu, now of German Samoa, the land was cut up into estates no larger than a floor-mat a yard and a fathom in bounding dimensions, yet each had its name.

Among the Melanesians, from New Caledonia to New Guinea, in all such pettiness of minute place-naming it is a very small island indeed which has its own proper name in use among its own inhabitants. The names upon the charts are in most cases the designations given by the inhabitants of other islands who lie so distant that the greater islands are reduced by distance and thus may acquire names as mere dots upon the horizon. The Polynesians and Micronesians generally have reached the stage of naming their own islands. The homogeneous population of the islands of Savai'i, Apolima, Manono, 'Upolu, Tutuila and Manu'a stand alone in the culture of the Pacific in the discovery of a national and archipelagic designation. No race of their congeners has done as much, except that

possibly the Marquesas folk had partially arrived at this end if Te Take be really a race designation. The Samoans have gone yet further. They have set apart under the specific name of Manu'a a subdivision of their archipelago comprising the three islands of Taū, 'Ofu and 'Olosega. In the two instances, Samoa and Manu'a are genuine archipelagic names. They are in no sort an extension of a local designation to more general service.

It is the standardization of the geographic names of Tutuila and Manu'a with which we shall now concern ourselves. As the immediate result of the war of the succession to the Samoan throne upon the death of Malietoa Laupepa, a proper solution of the difficulties of which had beset that realm for two generations, the kingdom underwent partition among the three great powers which more than once had been brought to the verge of war in the effort to give Samoa peace. To England was assigned Savai'i, to Germany 'Upolu, to the United States the smaller islands to the eastward, Tutuila, Manu'a and the negligible Rose Island, remote and uninhabitable. Through exchange Germany acquired from Great Britain its Samoan assignment and thus, in possession of the larger western part of the archipelago, assumed the name of Samoa.

Our national interests centered in the magnificent harbor of Pago Pago. They were wholly naval. The American claim to these interests has been continuous from the day when Wilkes entered into treaty with the Chief Mauga in 1839 and secured rights to a naval base. After the partition these islands were so lightly regarded by the government in Washington that they had no higher designation than that of the Tutuila coaling station. Upon the islands themselves, as the naval commandment found it necessary to institute some sort of governmental machinery, such interpreters as were available selected a title for the new unit of administration which in English means Naval Colony of Tutuila and Manu'a. For the first time a fitting name has been selected by the government in the last year or so, for in the commission of Governor Crose the land is designated American Samoa.

The recent publication of the map of American Samoa by Dr. Kurt Wegener of the seismological bureau in Apia* calls attention to the need of standardization of the names of Samoan places. In connection with my ethnologic studies of the Samoans I had already been forced to deal with the difficulties at present existing, and with the assistance of King Malietoa Laupepa I was able to secure a

* Cf. *Bull.*, Vol. 44, 1912, pp. 506-512. The note accompanying Dr. Wegener's map (*Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 58, I. 1912, pp. 208-209) deals briefly with the spelling of native place names.—Ed.

ruling from the chiefs of each Samoan town upon the proper form of the names of their town and its adjacent objects. From my forthcoming greater work upon Samoa in which these results are discussed at length I extract here a list of the place names of American Samoa in the forms which were determined by the best island authorities as standard. In this list I have dealt principally with town names and the more conspicuous of the mountains, capes and bays. In one detail I may seem to be too minute. I have included the names of the *malae* or open spaces of the towns, and with reason. The center of all Samoan life is the town green. Upon it faces the imposing house of the town devoted to hospitality toward the visitor. It is flanked by the homes of the principal men of the town, and the fourth side is always open to the sea or to the main highway. Here is the theater upon smooth grass and under noble trees where are played out the great events of the community, the declaration of war, the marriage of its village maid, the feasts which make glad the heart of man, the pleasant evenings filled with the harmony of song and the graceful posturings of the dance. The voyager who makes his way to a welcome in any one of these towns will show himself a worthy guest if he uses the name of the *malae* to which he is led in simple hospitality. The inquirer will hear the name of the *malae* quite as often as the name proper to the town when he asks where he is. It will be of advantage to include these names in such a list as this.

When once the names in Samoan have been accurately determined the difficulties of standardizing them for general geographic use are but two, one of spelling and one of grammatical usage.

That of spelling has to do with the sound *ng*, the palatal nasal which we know as the *ng* of *singer*. It is unfortunate that in our orthography we have made no provision whereby we might differentiate this sound, a true single consonant, from the double consonant *ng* of *finger* in which the palatal nasal serves as preface to the palatal sonant mute. This difficulty exists only in the English; it is merely a matter of transliteration, for the Samoan has here no sound other than the palatal nasal. In reducing the Polynesian languages to writing in the Roman alphabet the missionaries early adopted the letter *g* to represent this sound, for the sound proper to *g* is not found in the island speech. Were we to transliterate this Samoan *g* into English *ng* we should introduce a difficulty of pronunciation quite as hard to deal with as the difficulty of retaining the Polynesian *g* and teaching that it calls for the sound of *ng* in *singer*. I have decided upon the retention of the Polynesian *g* as the less of

the pair of difficulties. Toward this decision I find no slight impulse in the fact that the charts have long followed this practice; in fact I find that so long ago as the first survey of the group Wilkes adopted the form Pagopago although almost all of the place names of his charts are brutally out of order. Apparently he followed a grotesque phonology.

The other difficulty involves the use of the Samoan definite article or very weak demonstrative *le*. In the manner of our speech we keep the article separate from its noun save in poetry and hymns. But the manner of the Samoan speech is different. Grammar has not attained to the dominant position which it has in our speech. There are times when it seems perfectly proper to the Samoan to compact article and noun into a single vocable; there are times when he preserves the distinction. There is no rule whereby the usage may be determined; it is instinct in the language that there shall be this flexibility. Our determination must rest upon Samoan usage and that may be determined only upon the spot. In this list I have conformed to unanimity of Samoan usage without attempt to wrest the Samoan into conformity with our syntax, which is utterly inapplicable to the conditions of his speech.

With this introduction I present the standard list of the geographical names of our new possession of American Samoa. In each case I have added such notes as will serve to identify the places upon the charts. In addition I have given the translation of the name wherever that is beyond dispute. The many instances in which the name is of uncertain or obscure signification will better be dealt with in my larger work:

Afao, town, Samatua district, Tutuila west.

Afono, town, Alataua district, Tutuila east.

Aitulagi, town, Leasina district, Tutuila west. In the high titles of ceremony this town name stands for western Tutuila in the phrase "Saving the grace of Fofō and Aitulagi."

Alao, town, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east.

Alataua, a land of Tutuila east, comprising four towns. (Road of war.)

Alofasau, village, Aunu'u.

Alofau, town, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east.

Amaluia, town, Samatua district, Tutuila west.

Amanave, town, Tapuaiga district, Tutuila west.

Amouli, 1. town, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east.

2. southwest cape, Taū, Manu'a. (Black bearing-pole.)

Aniutea, malae, Aitulagi. (White coconut.)

Aōa, town, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east.

Aoloau, town, Leasina district, Tutuila west.

Asili, town, Samatua district, Tutuila west. (The highest.)

- Asotau*, malae, Vailoa. (Day of fighting.)
Asu, town, Leasina district, Tutuila west. (Smoke.)
Aua, town, Pagopago district, Tutuila east.
Aufotu, southeast cape, Taū, Manu'a.
Auloto, malae, Afao.
Aunu'u, town and islet, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east.
Auvai, malae, Poloa. (River bank.)
Fagaalu, town, Pagopago district, Tutuila east.
Fagafue, village, Asu. (Bay of convolvulus.)
Fagaitua, town, Alataua district, Tutuila east. (Bay behind.)
Fagale'a, town, Nofoa district, Tutuila east. (Short bay.)
Fagali'i, town, Tapuaiga district, Tutuila west. (Tiny bay, or bay of chiefs.)
Fagamalo, town, Tapuaiga district, Tutuila west. (Conquerors' bay.)
Fagane'ane'a, town, Itu'au district, Tutuila east. (Bay of delight.)
Fagasā, town, Nofoa district, Tutuila east. (Sacred bay, the Fungasar of Wilkes.)
Fagatele, town, Nofoa district, Tutuila east. (Great Bay.)
Fagatogo, town, Pagopago district, Tutuila east, the seat of the American government of the islands. (Bay of mangroves.)
Fogausa, cape, near Alofau, Tutuila east.
Failolo, town, Tapuaiga district, Tutuila west.
le Fale o Mavaega, malae, Leone. (House of the dying wishes.)
Faleasao, town, Taū, Manu'a.
Falemoso'oi, malae, Fagasā. (House of the ylangylang.)
Falenu, town, Tualauta district, Tutuila west. (House of coconuts.)
Faleolati'a, malae, Pavaiai.
Falepule, malae, Fagasā. (House of authority.)
Falesau, malae, Leone.
Faletolu, town, Taū, Manu'a. (House of three.)
Fatulēgae'e, malae, Fagaitua. (Rock unshaken.)
Fitiuta, town, Taū, Manu'a. (Fiji inland; a mystery, since Fitiuta is on the shore.)
Futiga, town, Tualatai district, Tutuila west. (Plucking place.)
Gagamoe, malae, Pagopago.
Ili'ili, town, Tualauta district, Tutuila west. (Pebbles.)
Itu'au, a land of eastern Tutuila comprising two towns. (Army.) It is joined in a ceremonial phrase of the most ancient courtesy to honor eastern Tutuila, "Saving the grace of Itu'au and Alataua."
Laloalou, malae, Aoloau.
Laloifi, malae, Leone. (Under chestnut boughs.)
Lalotavai, malae, Aōa. (Under the tavai tree.)
Lalo'ulu, 1. malae, Asu. (Under the breadfruit.)
 2. malae, Se'etaga.
 3. malae, Vatia.
Laul'i, town, Alataua district, Tutuila east. (Small beach-plain.)
Leasina, a land of western Tutuila comprising three towns. (White.)
Le'auuliuli, village, Annu'u. (The black stalk, see Amouli.)
Leone, town, Samatua district, Tutuila west. (The sands.)

- Lefutu*, inland village, Tula. (The barringtonia tree.)
Leloaloe, town, Pagopago district, Tutuila east. (The long.)
Lupelele, malae, 'Ili'ili. (Flying pigeon.)
Malaea'imi, malae, Faleniu. (Malae of searching.)
Malaealetalu, malae, Fagatogo. (Malae of the fallows.)
Malaeamanū, malae, Tula. (Malae of good fortune.)
Malaefono, 1. malae, Afono. (Malae of deliberation.)
 2. malae, Alofau.
 3. malae, Aunu'u.
Malaeloe, town, Tualatai district, Tutuila west. (Long malae.)
Malaetumau, malae, Fagaitua. (Malae firmly established.)
Manu'a, group of three islands, Taū, 'Olosega, 'Ofu.
Manufa'aea, malae, Amanave. (Soaring bird.)
Masausi, town, Sua district, Tutuila east.
Masefau, town, Alataua district, Tutuila east.
Mataava, malae, Amouli. (Point of the channel.)
Matafao, mountain, central Tutuila. (Spear head.)
Matatula, 1. mountain, eastern Tutuila. (Bald peak.)
 2. east cape of Tutuila.
Matu'u, town, Itu'au district, Tutuila east. (Heron.)
Niualuga, malae, Failolo. (Niua above, or windward Niua.)
Nofoa, a land of eastern Tutuila comprising three towns. (Abiding place.)
Nua, town, Samatua district, Tutuila west.
Nu'uuli, town, Itu'au district, Tutuila east. (Black land.)
'Ofu, island, Manu'a.
'Olosega, island, Manu'a. (Fortress of parrakeets.)
Olenoa, town, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east. (Sand waste.)
Paepaealā, malae, Aua. (Paved with sails.)
Pagopago, land comprising three towns, and town, Tutuila east.
Pavaiai, town, Tualauta district, Tutuila west.
Pola, islet, north coast Tutuila.
Poloa, town, Tapuaiga district, Tutuila west.
Sailele, town, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east.
Salaia, Motu o Salaia, island of Salaia, the highest title of Tutuila; the name is found elsewhere only as Salayer at the southern tip of Celebes.
Saluavatia, village, Aunu'u. (A second Vatia.)
Samatua, a land of western Tutuila comprising six towns. (Elder.)
Saole, a subdistrict of Sua and Le Vaifanua, comprising the three towns Aunu'u, Amouli and Alofau.
Se'etaga, town, Samatua district, Tutuila west. (Sliding place.)
Seuga, malae, Poloa. (Hunting.)
Sili, town, 'Olosega. (Highest.)
Siliaga, malae, Aoloau.
S'iulagi, northwest cape, Taū. (Sky's end.)
Sua, joined in the honorific phrase for eastern Tutuila "Saving the grace of Sua and Le Vaifanua."
Tafuna, town, Tualauta district, Tutuila west.
Talamoa, malae, 'Olosega. (Cockspur.)

Tapatele, east cape, Taū.

Tapuaiga, a land of western Tutuila comprising five towns. (Sacred abiding place.)

Taputapu, west cape, Tutuila.

Taputimu, town, Tualatai district, Tutuila west. (Sacred rain.)

Togalei, malae, 'Ofu.

Tualagi, malae, Amanave. (Back of the sky.)

Tualatai, a land of western Tutuila comprising four towns. (Tuala by the sea.)

Tualauta, a land of western Tutuila comprising five towns. (Tuala inland.)

Tuautu, town, Tualatai district, Tutuila west.

Tula, town, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east. (Bald, bare.)

Tutuila, third in size of the Samoan Islands.

Utuloa, south cape, Tutuila. (Long cape.)

Utumea, village, Alao. (Red cape.)

le Vaifanua, see Sua. The name signifies a gap in the land, it is in effect an isthmus save that the Samoan attention is directed upon the bays which restrict the land. A land of eastern Tutuila comprising nine towns.

Vailoauta, town, Tualatai district, Tutuila west. (Long river inland.)

Vainiu, malae, Matu'u. (Water of coconuts.)

Vaitogi, town, Tualauta district, Tutuila west.

Vatia, town, Le Vaifanua district, Tutuila east.

The record may well be completed with a note as to pronunciation. All the vowels have the Italian sound and are pronounced in full, the consonants as in the English *g*, already explained. Except where otherwise marked the accent lies upon the penult. The character ' , the inverted comma and not the apostrophe, indicates that the vowels between which it is set must not be permitted to coalesce.

THE DINOSAURS OF EAST AFRICA

Geographers as well as paleontologists are interested in the distribution and the former geographical conditions under which the "largest of all known land animals" lived. These animals are the East African dinosaurs discovered by Engineer B. Sattler in 1907 and reported to his German countrymen by Professor Fraas whom Sattler informed of his discovery. The name of *Gigantosaurus* has been given to them. The Geological-Paleontological Institute of the University of Berlin sent out an expedition under the leadership of Dr. W. Janensch, assisted by Dr. Edward Hennig, to study these remarkable finds and make collections. Dr. Hennig has just pub-